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The Dominion and the Boundary.

The general impression created on both sides of the border by Sir WILFRID LAU-RIER's speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa is probably that no agreement on a temporary boundary for Alaska can be expected at present. If so, we can bear the delay quite as well as Canada.

Canada has for a long time insisted that the language of the treaty of 1825 as to the boundary should be put to arbitration, and our Government, in a spirit of amity, consented to do this. Then Canada, if the accounts from Washington are correct, blocked the proposal by insisting that the deciding vote should be that of a European arbiter. Our Government, on the other hand, appears to have held that in this question of an American boundary an arbiter from some one of the countries south of us quight to be choseu.

Meanwhile the question of a temporary boundary as a modus vivendi came up. On this point another deadlock has occurred. Canada at first demanded a port on Lynn Oanal; but, when that was found impossible, insisted on so running the line in the region of Chilkat Inlet, at the head of Lynn Canal, us to transfer American miners there to British jurisdiction. To this we could not consent, although willing to run the temperary line nearer the coast than we claim that it should be under the treaty.

As the case stands, we have in our favor an interpretation unchallenged for over half a century after the treaty of 1825, and over a dozen years after our acquisition of Alaska; we have the maps, British and American, during those years founded on that interpretation; finally, we have, as Sir CHARLES TUPPER acknowledged, or, rather, complained, the other day in the Canadian Parliament "the possession of the only avenues to the Canadian Yukon at the present time." Is it not absurd to suppose that, with all this vantage ground, having once offered what we consider a fair modus vivendi, and also a fair method of arbitration, we shall be distressed because Canada prefers the existing status to accepting our terms? What is that status? Let Sir CHARLES answer:

"All that they have to do is simply to do what they are doing, to turn the trade, and not only the trade, but the gold of the Yukon to the benefit of trade, but the gold of the Yukon to the beneat of their own people, and, while they retain that un-compromising and indefensible attitude, they ben-eat by the existing position. * * As matters stand, we have all the avenues of trade into that country so hampered as to give the cities of the American sesconst a practical monopoly of the

If so, it is a matter of some consequence, possibly, that Canada prefers a deadlock on the present status to making any terms with us but those which we cannot accept. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, however, auggests two things that Canada can prepare to do, after offering us an ultimatum, namely, to build a railway from Kitimat Arm to Dawson wholly through Canadian territory, and, secondly, to grant "no license to mine in the Yukon or permission to obtain any facilities in that country," except to

As to the former proposition, we cerway terminal, provided she will let our Alaska ports alone; and we should not of feet at all to having this route to the Yukon put in competition with the one by way of Lynn Canal. But in regard to an alien mining prohibition we think Canada would do well to reflect. We do not believe it would exert the pressure on us which Sir CHARLES TUPPER desires, and we think very decidedly that it might make trouble for the Dominton at once.

A Voice from Clevelandism.

Mr. JAMES H. ECKELS, a gentleman who, it may be remembered, was Comptroller of the Treasury during the second Cleveland Administration, has given to the New York Times his present views on the political situation. The gist of them is that the Democratic party is demoralized and the Republicate party is responsible for the calamity, since "it ought to make impossible the continuance on the part of the characterized that party since 1800,"

That is rather a curious accusation; so far as we can recall it is without a precethe continued leadership of Mr. BRYAN in the art of war. in the Democratic party? Moreover, if that leadership is as disastrous as Mr. Eckets makes out, might it not be regarded as justifiable strategy for the Republicans to refrain from making its ness to run the Democratic party as well as their own, so that they are responsible for both? Have the Democrats nothing to buy in the premises and are they political lected for them by their opponents? How can they find fault with the Republicans for not making it impossible for them to follow the leader they want to follow? And how under the sun can the Republicans make it impossible?

Mr. Educa's answer is that "the Republican party ought, with the advantage possessed ov it, to give the country a thoroughly sound and complete monetary to choose a new leader. But what is "a thoroughly sound and complete monetary system?" That is the very point at issue between the parties; it is the issue of gold or silver as the monetary standard. The Democratic party voted for silver in 1896, and polled on that side a million more votes than it cast for Mr. CLEVELAND four years before, but it was beaten by a majority of more than six hundred thousand for Mr. McKinia. Since that election the Democratic party has given no sign of changing its position on the question. Nearly three years have clapsed and no Democratic State convention has receded from it, but Mr. BRYAN has continued his party leadership until now it is, apparently, incontestable. Nowhere in the Union are Democrats get-

Democratic party is now making," have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property." Noto make a counter struggle for the gold standard, though, as Mr. Eckets says, until there is an open repudiation of the spirit, motive and intention of the Chicago platform and a complete change of leadership, national, State and local," that authoritative position of the party cannot be changed. We observe, however, that even he does not venture to go so far as to demand that the Democratic party shall positively support the gold standard as a con-

dition of securing his favor. Now, so far from the Republicans forcing the Democrats to take the silver side, it is entirely possible for the Democrats to steal their thunder-to turn their own guns against them-by declaring for the gold standard themselves. The Democratic party can give up silver whenever it chooses withdemonstrated. out asking permission of its political opponents. The Republicans cannot prevent it from substituting Mr. ECKELS for Mr. BRYAN as its leader. But why does the nomination of Mr. BRYAN next year seem 'inevitable" to Mr. ECKELS? It is because the Democratic party is a silver party

Democratic principles and policies. He is altogether outside of the party and is its enemy. The Clevelandism he represents has been thrown overboard by it. Finally, it is not true that the Republican party has neglected "to give the country a thoroughly sound and complete monetary system," for it has retained a system which is the best this country has ever had, and can only be perverted through Democratic success in introducing the free coinage of silver. Mr. ECRELS is now a Chicago bank president and he would like to have the Government adopt the vicious system of turning over to the banks the profitable function of issuing paper money; that is what he means by sound and complete monetary system. Moreover, if the Democratic party won next year what difference would any present legislation on the subject by the Republicans make? The Democrats would repeal their legislation and substitute silver for gold as the monetary standard. The accomplishment of that end is the

and naturally it will have the silver

leader and will not have the gold leader.

The truth is, Mr. CLEVELAND's late Comp-

troller of the Treasury is not a Democrat

for he repudiates the present fundamental

The Meagre Outcome of the Peace

as it now is.

reason for the existence of the Democracy

When the Peace Conference assembled at The Hague, its estensible purpose was to bring about a limitation of military armaments. It was also proposed that war by making arbitration compulsory in certain cases. A further suggestion was made that the evils of war might be sensibly mitigated if private property at sea should be exempted from capture. Not one of these proposals has been adopted.

The protocol in which the results attained by the conference are set forth includes, besides some expressions of opinions and wishes which are binding upon nobody, three conventions and three declarations. Not even these conventions and declarations are obligatory upon any country until they have been ratifled by its treaty-making power, which, in the case of the United States, comprehends not only the Executive, but two-thirds of the Senate. It is certain that two-thirds of the Senators will not sanction the third of the three declarations, and it is probable that they will refuse assent to the other two. To this third declaration, which prohibits

the use of bullets that will expand easily in the human body, the American delegates tainly shall never object to Canada's using at The Hague refused to subscribe on the any of the British Columbia ports as a rail- ground that their instructions forbade them to agree to anything that would be of the horse thief have been carried on to likely to trammel the development of American inventive genius in warfare. The United States Senate will probably hold that the spirit of their instructions should have impelled them also to deeline assent to the second and third declarations, which prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons and the use of projectiles having fo their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating gases. It is manifestly no more inhuman to annihilate an enemy by explosives dropped from balloons than it is to accomplish the same work by explosives discharged from cannon or mortars. Neither is it any more inhuman to put a hostile force hora de combat by gas than it is to effect the same result by volleys of musketry or by artillery. It is conceivable that, in the event of a war between the United States and a European coalition, we might be forced to rely for self-defence upon the superiority of American inventive genius applied to Demograts of the leadership which has the work of wholesale destruction. All clea as they could secure. The accounts three of the declarations would be found in practice to benefit those nations which dent in political polemics. How can the while they would fetter those which are Republican party be held responsible for capable of making continual improvements

Of the three conventions, the second and third are of only trivial significance. By the second, the laws and customs of war on land are modified but in a few details, and, by the third, the principles of the Geneva continuance impossible? Is it their busi- Convention of 1864 are made but partially applicable to naval warfare, the profound differences between military operations on land and those at sea rendering it obviously impossible to go far in that direction. bales who cannot be trusted to pick out It is only the first convention for which their own leader, but must have him se- any considerable importance is claimed. This purports to provide for the pacific set tlement of international disputes. All it does, however, is to establish a permanent board of arbitrators, to which international litigants may submit their controversies. if they choose. Nations, of course, have always been at liberty to arbitrate their quarrels, and it is probable that hereafter, when they have recourse to such an expedient, they will prefer a tribunal immediately system, and thus compel the Democrats and directly appointed ad hoc, in the composition of which each of the litigants has had an equal hand, to a standing tribunal with the selection of whose members they

have had much less to do. The chances are, therefore, that the members of the permanent tribunal contemplated by the conference will enjoy a instead of his own, and scorches away. Ansinecure. An attempt, indeed, is made to other method is for the robber to hire two assure to them a certain amount of busi- machines, one for himself and the other for ness by article 27 of the protocol, which | a woman "who is waiting down the block." makes it the duty of all the co-signatory powers to recommend a recourse to the not reappear. tribunal whenever two nations seem upon tribunal whenever two nations seem upon the point of settling a dispute by war. If of different makers renders the identification is to be other than tion of a bicycle much more difficult than Thempson writes of "The Trail of the Sandhill perfunctory, if it is to imply a threat to compel by force a resort to arbitration, It is plain | machine is intact, its appearance may be

against silver. "The struggle which the hand, our assent to that article might bind | new tires that the disguise will baffle the us to take part in an armed intervention says Mr. Eckels himself, "seems to for the purpose of averting a European war. On the other hand, it would estop us | discouraged, it is clear that wheelmen will from objecting to an armed intervention on | need to exercise great care and determinawhere is there any movement in the party | the part of European powers for the purpose | tion. In addition to knowing the number of averting a war in the New World. It is suggestive that article 27 was proposed by France, which, it is well known, would have witnessed gladly a joint interposition on the part of European powers to detection. The law against larceny of this forbid the recent war between the United | sort ought to be severe enough as it stands States and Spain.

On the whole, we are unable to see that this conference, which was called for the cycle stealing, like horse stealing in the ostensible purpose of assuring international | South, a capital offence? peace, has succeeded in taking any effective measures for the end proposed. It may have brought out in strong light the fact that, as regards the knowledge of international law and skill in the use of it. American citizens are more than a mutch for the so-called "trained" diplomats of Europe, but that is a truth which the diplo matic history of the century had already

The Debts of American Cities.

On July 1, according to the official report of Comptroller COLER, the gross debt of New York, exclusive of bonds to the amount of \$675,000, the legality of which is disputed, was \$345,800,000. The net debt, exclusive of \$40,000,000 revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, collectible in October, was \$239,000,000. During the six months between Jan. 1 and July 1 of the present year, the second year of New York since consolidation, there was no material increase of the city debt-\$9,900,000 in bonds having been issued and \$8,300,000 redeemed. The actual debt of the city is now \$240,000,000. At the beginning of the period of consolidation, that is to say on Jan. 1, 1898, it was:

..... 10,923,000

\$227,468,000 The municipal debt of New York is not excessive when compared with its vast resources for purposes of taxation and with the debts of other American cities. The gross debt of Philadelphia, which has about one-third of the population of New York, is \$56,000,000, and of Boston, with a population of about one-sixth, \$50,000,000. Baltimore's debt, as returned officially on Jan. 1, was \$37,500,000. The assessed value of real estate in these three important American cities is \$2,000,000,000 as against \$3,000,000,000 in New York.

The cities of older settlement in the acquisition of such municipal assets as buildings, docks, bridges, parks, aqueducts, markets and Court House have incurred liabilities for the payment of which the tangible security is ample, wholly apart from the taxing power conferred upon the city for the collection of interest. Thus should be to a considerable extent averted the debt of Philadelphia is about twice as large as the present debt of St. Louis and three times that of Chicago. The debt of Boston exceeds considerably the debt of any Western city, even of larger size, and Providence, a city of 150,000 inhabitants, has a larger debt than Cleveland, a city of 400,000.

Moreover, in the case of New York, under section 4 of the charter, all county debts of the territory now included in the city became a part of municipal debt, the present amount of which is the full measure of the city's obligations. The credit of the city is so high as to insure a premium for its bonds and the minimum rate of interest on any new loans made by its authority. Whether or not a national debt is a national blessing, an adequate city debt is certainly a municipal convenience, and the present city debt of New York, as shown by the returns of July 1, is not large enough to be oppressive.

Bicycle Stealing in This Town.

It is several years since the depredations any great extent in this part of the country but that lawless individual has been succeeded by a criminal of similar expertness and daring known as the bicycle thief. Indeed, it is doubtful if, in their most desperate exploits, horse thieves exhibited greater boldness and skill than have been shown lately by the wheel robbers n Now York. The latter have become so numerous that it is no longer safe to leave a bievele in the street unguarded, or yet to leave it indoors unless the owner is gers is impossible.

morally certain that access to it by stran-The business of wheel stealing-for it has certainly become a business-began when the price of bicycles was much higher than it is to-day. Four and five years ago sneak thieves, footpads and professional burgiars. who were dissatisfied with the net profits from their regular occupation, saw what they believed to be a genuine bonanza in stealing and selling for cash as many bleyof their activity that came from riders and from the developments in court indiare backward in respect of civilization, cated that the thieves' most sanguine expectations were often fulfilled.

Just how the returns from cycle stealing at the present time can be sufficiently alluring to make the business desirable is hard to understand. The price of a first-class wheel to-day is not more than one-half as much as it was in 1895, and the rates allowed by dealers for machines that are second-hand are too low to be credited by a person unfamiliar with them. That the thieves, as a rule, dispose of their plunder directly is improbable. The police have expressed the belief that the robberies are generally done by organized crooks, with salesrooms of their own, who profess to

conduct a legitimate business. An idea of the dexterity and shrewdness of these daring malefactors may be had from a brief description of some of their methods. For example, one may approach, with much gentility, a rider standing beside his wheel on the sidewalk, and while discussing the merits of the other man's bicycle the thief may mount it, ostensibly to try the saddle, and ride away post haste. perhaps leaving a \$5 wheel behind. Again, a thief with a machine of little value may follow one worth \$75 or \$100 in the hope that its rider will dismount and leave his near the abandoned wheel, then mounts it Once outside the shop the customer does

The close similarity now between wheels formerly. Even when the number of a stolen that the United States Senate will never | changed so completely by a new coat of ting ready for any political campaign accept the article in question. On the one enamel, a new saddle, new handle bars and serial are continued.

cleverest detective. If bleycle thieves are to be reformed or of his steed, it would be well if every rider had some other means of identifying it, as, for instance, a private mark on the framework, in order to facilitate the work of to have a deterring effect upon its violators. Will it become necessary to make

Reports from Mississippi indicate that Governor McLaurin is ahead of Private John ALLEN of Tupelo in the interesting prelimi-nary canvass for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Accounts differ as to just how much McLaurin is ahead. A despatch from Jackson dated on July 22 credited nim with eighty-two instructed votes, against thirty-eight for ALLEN. The campaign will

last for five or six weeks longer. The defeat of ALLEN of Tupelo would be almost a national misfortune. The Democratic side of the United States Senate badly needs more philosophers and humorists.

THE KISSING RPIDEMIC.

The Question of Lombroso's Sanity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me say a few words in regard to the criticism offered by the Chicago Tribune on Prof. Lombroso's article in the Pall Mall Magazine entitled, "An Epidemic of Kisses in America." which you reprinted on Monday.

It says that since none of the facts exist which Lombroso assumes as the premises for his deductions, therefore his theory is wrong. Let us see whether this is really the case: 1. The Chicago Tribune avows that there is no

epidemic of kisses in America, whereas any one who followed the eventful journey of Hobon across the continent is convinced that such a morbid state of things did then exist.

2. Whether Hobson began his career of kissing at Vassar College or at any other institution, or whether it was called out by certain events of an emotional nature, the pressure of which

or whether it was called out by certain events of an emotional nature, the pressure of which he was unable to realst, does not form a happy point for attack, as the Tribune chose to think in bligstul ignorance.

3. The number of kisses does not weaken Lombroso's theory, for the psychological interest is mainly centred in the causative rather than in the quantitative side of the quosation.

4. If the Tribune means by "specially differ a portion of the upper 400, then it hits the mark right in saying they can pick and choose instead of patronizing one man—that is, strictly speaking from a monetary standpoint of view, but if the critic would take up a course of reading in 'hero worship' he would be surprised to find himself a little more enlightened on this particular question, for it will be brought to his notice that the emotional is ant in most instances to overshadow and completely cause to disappear for the time being any other consideration dominating the person or crowd at the moment of 'hero worshipping.' But this is not the voint. As far as the exterior appearance is concerned, Lombroso was not far from the truth, as the kissing admirers of Hobson were neither of the working class nor yet of the professional, but rather of the plenty of leisure' sort of people.

6. The Tribune asserts that woman is no more open to suggestion than man, which assertion only portrays dense ignorance about a pathological fact that has been demonstrated to be true by all the hypnotic schools and is well known to the medical world.

7. Hysteries may not take the form of kissing, for my part kicking, but the kissing epidemic was originated rather by hysterically inclined people than otherwise.

8. As far as Flammarion is concerned I would advise the critic to study before passing criticisms on persons concerning whose works he is in the dark.

11.4m short, the Chicago Tribune disliked the conclusion of the article by Lombroso it was not necessary for it to dig in the light of ignorance and thus create in readers' minds a

not necessary for it to dig in the light of igno-ance and thus create in readers' minds a

As to who is insane or, as the critic puts it again, who is not sane, whether he or Lombroso, I leave to the consideration of your readers. NEW YORK, July 25.

Bow About Northern Outrages?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Northern critics who are so fond of denouncing so-called Southern outrages" are respectfully requested to compare acts of violence at the South with the brutailty exhibited by the mobs during the street car strikes in Brooklyn, New York and Cleveland. While Southern white men will take the law into their own hands and mete out swift justice to negroes for certain crimes, no mob of men here would storm a street car and throw bricks at inoffensive passengers and defenceless women and chil-dren, in the effort to prevent honest men from

passengers and defenceless women and children, in the effort to prevent honest men from earning milving.

Why is no more effort made to preserve the peace and good order? What can one policeman on a car or a dozen policemen end a gainst a mob of several hundred, especially when their only weapon seems too be a stick? Is that all the New York policemen are armed with? Are both political parties so much concerned about the labor vote that they are afrail to take effective measures to disperse lawless and so they are afrail to take effective measures to disperse lawless and so work to support their wives and children, from being knocked down with bricks or pulled off their cars and nearly beaten to death by a mob of cowardly hoodiums?

Charity should begin at home, and while such seenes are enacted at the North it comes with poor grace from the Northern papers to denounce us for the comparatively insignificant disturbances that occur at the South.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 23.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 23.

A Colored Citizen on Street Car Etiquette To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIE: I would like to ask the readers of your paper the reason of the pre-vailing habit that allows strong, able-bodied men to occupy scats in a car, either street or elevated, while women stand up. This morning coming down in the "L" I saw what has occurred a dozen times before in my recollection, viz., the aisles of the car filled with women hanging to straps, while big men of all ages and conditions in life calmly gazed on them from the seats which they occupied. While I know it is very seldom that a white man will get up and give his sent to a colored woman, yet I feel myself too much a gentleman to occupy a scat it the presence of any lady while shy remains stand ing. Is it true that the American people are cetting to be what the foreigners are beginning to call them "hogs," and if so do they have to be called to ac count by a humble berson like me? and I

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Air: "She's come! She's in the city! She's here to stay!" That is the ery which will great any unfortunate or unwary traveller who happens to strike down into this neck of North Carolina carrying a black bag or value. Wherever the bag g es follow the crowd, yelling at the top of their voices, like wild lunatics. Negroes, white men, women and children join in it, and all the storekeepers come to the door as it goes by to let out the yell.

This scene is being constantly repeated almost every day, but it strikes me as at least somewhat peculiar.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 31. An Addition to the Roll.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF : Charles Rubber neck is an iceman of the borough of Brooklyn. JELY 24.

Check the Captain's Calculation. From the Westminster Gazette.

Capt. Watkins gives a simple explanation of what appeared to be an unaccountable a mident, but from the point of view of the public one cannot help ask ing why it is that on these large passenger steamers the responsibility for reckening or shaping a course should rest so entirely with the captain. His autowheel beside the curb. If the game succeeds the pursuer tarries for a moment surely be safer that in all such cases one of the other officers should make his calculations independently and the two be compared.

> Scribner's Magazine for August comes as a fiction number, and abounds in good short stories.
>
> Among them may be named Mr. William Maynadier Browne's "A Royal Ally," and Thomas Nelson Page's The Spectre in the Cart," while others are by Henry Van Dyke, Richard Harding Stag." Theodore Wores describes and illustrates "Japanese Flower Arrangements;" Senstor Hoar offers a second installment of his article on Webster, and the Stavenson letters and Quiller-Couch's

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Bishop Seymour Explains His Proposed Canon for the Episcopal Church on Marriage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am sincerely obliged to THE SUN for its kindly

Sun's request for information

editorial notice of my letter to the Churchman on the subject of marriage and divorce, and I now ask the privilege of responding to THE My proposed canon would bring before the

police patrol.

been legally adjudged vold ab initio, or from the beginning; and the jurisdiction of the said | now before the Police Commissioners to place bishop or priest would go no further than to decide whether the parties, after they had ob- under the commanding officer of the harbor tained such a decree, were even then suitable subjects for the solemnization of holy matrimony. The marriage is affirmed to be absolutely void, but, notwithstanding, it might be that one of or both the parties might still be unfit to receive the blessing of the Church in the solemnization of holy matri-mony. As, for example, if the original bigamy, and if he were to enter into a new such a case a clergyman, of course, ought not That marriage is indissoluble.

to officiate. My position, then, is briefly this:

2. That no elergyman of the Church should marry persons who have procured a divorce for any cause arising after marriage.

3. That in cases where the causes existed prior to marriage, the only redress in the eye of the law is for a legal declaration that such marriage is null and void from the outset. 4. Such cases could only come under the urisdiction of a clergyman when they rested upon such a legal declaration of a civil court: and the extent of such jurisdiction would be only so far as to inquire whether the parties were suitable subjects for holy matrimony, as is now the duty of every clergyman when asked to use the marriage service.

In regard to the case alluded to by THE SUN would say it has not the slightest bearing upon my canon. The decree of divorce in that instance was based on the ground of desertion, and the statement that the marriage was null and void ab initio was based upon the private consensus of four eminent persons who are slone responsible for their assertion. They doubtless thought they were correct in their assumption, but they were, as subsequent events proved, in error as to the facts. My proposed canon would have nothing whatsoever to do with private opinions and declarations. There must be in the first instance a iecree of a competent court that the parties were never in reality married, or else the case ould not come under the purview of any clergyman so as to allow him to solemnize the narriage. He must have the legal finding of a court or he could not take a single step in the matter.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Bishop of Springfield. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., July 22.

ANECDOTES OF INGERSOLL. Eli Perkins Gives Some Reminiscences.

UP ON THE FARM AT EATON, N. Y., July 24.-When I was writing my "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," Robert Ingersoll kindly sent me what he called his greatest lecture. "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," with many other

of his most brilliant sketches.
"In using my speeches," he wrote, "do not use any assault I may have thoughtlessly made on Christ, which I foolishly made in my early life. With Renan, I believe Christ was the one perfect man, 'Do-unto-others' is the perfecion of religion and morality. It is the summum bonum. It was lottier than the teachings of Socrates, Plato, Mohammed, Moses or Confucius. It superseded the Commandments that Moses claimed to have gotten from God. for with Christ's quanto-others there could be no murder, lying covetousness or war. It superseded Greek patriotism, Roman forti-tude or Anglo-Saxon bravery, for with do-unto-others, bravery and patriotism would not be needed."

e needed."
Mr. Ingersoll's arguments were of the reuctio ad absurdum kind. One day in a talk on the cars with Talmage he said:
"Then you would like to live in a place.
Brother Talmage, where every one had to be good by law?"
"Cartains."

Brother Talmage, where every one had to be good by law?"

"Certainly," said Talmage.

"You would like to live where every one had to go to church regularly every Sunday?"

"Yes, that would suit me."

"Where no man could get a drink and swearing was not permitted?"

"Yes, that's the place for me."

And where overy man would have to keep regular hours?

"That would be heaven on earth," said Talmage, smilling and striking his knee with his oren palm.

"Well," said Bob, looking over his glasses, "you'd better go up to Sing Sing. That's the way they do there!

Breecher was very fond of Bob Ingersoll. Ingersoll's Republicanism, anti-slavers and gersoll's Republicanism, anti-slaverwism and patriotic love for Grant and his soldiers won Beecher This is why he introduced him to his Plymouth Church audience. Still, Beecher iways joking the great agnostic.

One day I asked the great divine it is a liked Ingersoil.

It can't help it," he said. "I love all my fellow men," and then he added with a humorous solemnity. "And I say now, when Hobert Ingersoil dies—whether he goes to heaven or hell, I—I wish him joy!"

It is an old story that I have told many times, but the death of the loved agnostic makes it now again.

but the death of the loved agnostic makes it new again.
When Ingersoll was thrilling audiences with his great lecture on "Robert Burns" Beecher went to hear him in Chicago. At the Palmer House I asked him how he liked it.
"It was a wonderful entertainment," said Beecher. "He held his audience every minute. He is a great genius and I should like to write his epitaph.
"What would you write?" I asked.
"Oh," said Beecher, as he rubbed his two front fingers on his thoughtful brow, "it would be a short epitaph. It would simply be:

ELI PERKINS.

Doubt in the Pulpit

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Air: The conclusion of the letter of " A Clergyman of Many Years' Standing," published in THE SUS of this date, that indifference on the part of many as to church attendance and that "the number and quality of candidates for the ministry are on the wane" indicate the suprem-acy of truth in these days, is curiously inconsistent. If a man, after be has taken orders, feels that the in the minds of all honest men proclude earnest efforts in doing good, weaken the exercise and ex-emplification of heroit virtues, sour kindliness and extinguish sympathy, so that he cannot stand in the grandeur of true manliness for right-doing, for pure, abstract good, and above all for truth, the mother of all good, then certainly this man's "religion is vain." and as a teacher of truth his failure will be

signai The field for doing good is illimitable; no one How strange that a Christ an minister should over look that side of his calling which is free from dogma, controversy and doubt, and which the infidel, atheist and scoffer cannot, dare not assail.

The Future of the Negro at the South.

From Dixie, Southern Industrial Organ. The negro is in the South to stay. He will not be admitted to membership in the labor unions, for he is not eligible under the rules of these organizations in any part of the country to-day. Labor unions are powerless unless they control a major ty of the laborers of a community. They will never control the negro; hence we say that the South will remain free from the curse of victous labor organi

The negro holds the balance of power and he is independent. He will always be independent Many of them are already skilled in the trades. As a race they are imitative. Industrial schools are turning out thousands of graduates. The percentage of skilled men among the negroes is increasing continually. There is no prejudice against negro labor in the South. They are employed by whit contractors and given full pay for competent

So the negro is a power in the South, and just in the measure of his devotion to industrial pursuits will his power increase. A negro whose home is paid for, who has \$500 in bank and who has an earning espacity of \$2 per day is independent, whether he lives North or South, and he is not one whit less independent here than he would be a thousand miles further north. He cannot associate on equal terms with white people anywhere in the world, and the sensible negro knows it.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN THE HARBOR. Action Called For Against Constable Hook

-The Garbage Problem WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Brig.-Gen. John M. Witson, Chief of Engineers, has received Lieu-tenant-Commander J. C. Fremont's annual report as supervisor of the harbor at New York. ommander Fremont says that the attention of his office is now largely directed to prevent the promiseuous throwing of waste material olshop or presbyter such cases only as had | into the East and North rivers, and he thinks that the work will be helped by the scheme the whole patrol force employed on the piers

"The very marked improvement in the con-dition of the waters of the lower by and

garbage being disposed of by reduction on Barren Island. On petition presented to the State Legislature, declaring the odors and fumes from the rendering establishment on Barren Islanda nuisance and a menace to the alleged marriage was secured by one of the Barren Islanda nuisance and a menace to the parties passing himself or herself off as an health of that neighborhood, a law was passed unmarried person. In that case the guilty and presented to the Governor for his approval party would have committed the crime of abolishing all such establishments on that isiand. However much my sympathies were with alliance it would aggravate the crime, and in the residents. I protested against the final disposition of the city's garbage by dumping it at the mouth of the harbor—the only method available should the law receive the Governor's approval. Such legislation would place this office in the position of having either to resaind its order of Oct. 9, 1805, approved by the Secretary of War, prohibiting the deposit of garbage at the mouth of the harbor, or totally stopping the disposal of the city's garbage. New York suffers from the lack of a proper system for the final disposition of the city's refuse. The effect of abolishing this crematory will be distinctly a retrograde movement, and will again cause hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of the most harmful and offensive material to be dumped into the waters in the neighborhood of the harbor, and will further cause a consequent fouling of the beaches and general damage to all, shores within many miles of its entrance. The Governor personally informed me that the bill referred to would not necome a law this year, as it was his intention to withhold his signature for the present to afford the city authorities time to make arrangements for the final disposition of its refuse. The final disposition of the cutive of the city authorities time to make arrangements for the present to afford the city authorities time to make arrangements for the preduction and behind lalkheads would prove of inestimable benefit to the commerce of the port and the protection of the channel. The report recommends that excavating earth now deposited outside of Sandy Hook Lightship should be utilized in reclaiming lands.

The supervisor refers to complaints about the dense smoke of manufacturing establishments on Constable Hook, New Jersey, which, he says, constitutes a detriment to navigation and a serious and dangerous innediment to the traffic in the harbor of New York especially in the main channel and the Kill Von Kull. He says this smoke is as much of an impediment to navigation as any of the fogs that come in from the sea, and it obscures the saids to navigation established by the Government for the guidance of shirping can at the mouth of the barbor-the only method available should the law receive the Govern-

Enough to Prove Its Value. Health Officer Doty gave a brief summary resterday of the treatment of yellow fever by use of the new serum in the case of Oscar F. Lackey. Mr. Lackey contracted the disease at Santiago, Cuba, and arrived at this port on the transport McClellan on July 6. He was discharged cured on July 24. It was the first instance of the use of the serum in vellow fever in this country. This is Dr. Doty's statement:

DR. DOTY ON YELLOW JACK SERUM.

Recovery of the First Patient Treated Not

"Mr. Osear F. Lackey, who was removed from the United States transport McClellan to Swinburne Island on July it suffering from yellow fever, was vesterday morning released from the hospital. Mr. Lackey's case was well marked and a pronounced type of the dis-ease, and, with his consent, the yellow fever

well marked and a pronounced type of the disease, and, with his consent, the yellow fever serum was used subcutaneously, the first injection of twenty-five cubic centimetres being given about five hours after his arrival at the hospital, 11 P. M. July 41. Three hours afterward, 2 A. M., he received a second injection of twenty-five cubic centimetres, and a limit injection of fifty cubic centimetres at 7 A. M., five hours later, lou-cubic centimetres in all. No other treatment was given. The case has been under close observation day and night, and every detail has been carefully noted. A history will be outlished in the New York Medical Record.

From a scientific standpoint one case cannot prove the value or worthlessness of the serum. Therefore I recard it as premature to give an orinion on this subject until a sufficient number of cases have been similarly treated and enough evidence presented to justify it. I hope soon to hear from Dr. Baker regarding his work at Vern Cruz. In connection with the above I desire to repeat the statement already made, that this department claims no discovere, either as to the isolation of the specific organism of yellow fever, or in the production of the serum. The object of the investigation at the Quarantine laboratory, which has been carried on for the mast two years, is to test the value of the claim made by Prof. Sanarelli of Montevidee that he has discovered the germ of yellow fever and has prevented and cured the disease in the human being by the use of the serum. The inportance of this value of the claim made by a reputable bacteriologist, recognized as such by the Fasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading bacteriologist, recognized as such by the Fasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading bacteriologist, recognized as such by the Fasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading bacteriologist, recognized as thorough and practical test in order that the value or worthlessness of the serum be proven. This is particularly true, as the use of this agent, so far as we This is particularly true, as the use of this agent, so far as we know, carries with it no danger to the patient.

SAMPSON AT THE NAVY YARD. Spends a Social Day with His Classmate. Admiral Philip.

A new flag was run up in front of Commandant J. W. Philip's residence yesterday in honor of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson who, with his wife, visited the navy yard at Brooklyn. The commander of the North Atlantic squadron is on a month's leave of absence, and at the earnest solicitation of Rear absence, and at the earnest solicitation of Rear Admiral Philip came over from his home at Glen Ridge, N. J., to spend the day. Both Ad-mirals were endets in the class of Tot at An-napolis, and this was the first opportunity since leaving the Academy that they have had of be-ing together for a day without both being on daty. It was purely a social visit, alth ugh Admiral Philip sent the navy yard tag Nar-keeta to Hoboken to bring his guests to the navy yard.

Admiral Sampson will join the fleet next week at Bar Harbor and shortly thereafter will prepare the details for the reception of Admiral Bewey in New York in October, which he said will without doubt be the most notable he said will without doubt be the most notable here. the country has ever given to a paval here

FIRGINIA BATTLEFIELD PARK. Army Officers Report Against the Site Selected by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 25.-Col. D. D. Wheeler and Col Charles Bird have submitted to the Secretary of War a report on their recent inspection of Virginia battlefields with a view to the selection of a site for a battlefield memorial park. The board recommends that the rial park. The board recommends that the provision in the bill massed by Congress for the purchase of ground in Stafford county, Va., he stricken out because at the points mentioned in that county no battles were fought or lives lost in action, and because the lands and buildings are ton expensive. The board does not approve the arcposition to include the streets of Fredericksburg in the park, as they are lined with private residences.

Director John B. Sm.th of the Central Park enagerie declined a flattering offer yesterday rom a representative of an animals' cemetery to bury all animals dving in the menagerie at reduced prices under headstones autuable for inable nets. Mr. Smith explained to the agent, who hadh it known it before, that the memories of the Park pets are perpetuated by mounting their hodies and placing them on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History.

Tunnel to East Boston Begun Again.

Boston, Mass., July 25 -Work was begun yesterday on the excavation for a tunnel to East Boston from the city proter. This project is under the Transit Commission, and citizens have been fighting it in various wars. Only last week an injunction was granted, but changes were made in the plans, and the work will still be pressed unless the court steps in again.

CRANK PLEADS FOR A PRISONER. The Magistrate Tells of His Own Struggles

to Help a Youth Accused of Theft. The intercession of Magistrate Crane on behalf of Louis H. Wilson, 18 years old, of 1728 Broadway, who was arraigned before him yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of having stolen \$18.00 from his emplayers, led to the withdrawal of the complaint against the youth and will probably result in his reamployment in the offices of the Scoville & Adams Company, dealers in photographic

supplies, at CO Past Eleventh street. Henry Scott, Assistant Secretary of the company, appeared as complainant when the boy was arraigned yesterday morning. In the course of his testimony he told Magistrate Crane that the pr soner's salary had been \$5 a week, and the Magistrate at once began to teaches is largely due," he says, "to the city's plead on the prisoner's behalf, but Mr. Scott remained inflexible. Incidentally be remarked that he had begun at \$2 a week himself, and had managed to get along without stealing.

"Well, I have been there myself," the Magistrate put in. "I know all about it, and there was no one to help me at all. I was then working for one of the largest concerns in this city. and all they thought of was to get as much as and all they thought of was to get as much as possible out of me. There was one day I remember especially, when I handled \$2,500 for the firm, while I did not have a single cent myself. I did not get any food at all that day. Only the thought of my old mother, who put her whole confidence in me, prevented me that day from stealing in order to get something to eat. The greatest bilinnthropy that can be shown by a hushoss man consists in paying his employees enough to live on. The men do not ask for charity; all they want is justice.

do not ask for charify; all the five."

The Magistrate finally told Mr. Scott that he would do all he could, paying the shortage himself if necessary, to prevent the boy being stamped as a criminal for the remainder of his lifetime, and asked Mr. Scott to tell the President of the company to come to the court in the attenues.

Mr. Adams, one of the directors of the concern consequently had an interview with the Magistrate, but he showed little inclination to yield

Magistrate, but he showed little identation of yield.

"Bermit me to suppose something that is very improbable, although not impossible."

Magistrate Crane said at last. "Suppose that rou some day should find yourself before me as a defendant instead of a complainant. Put yourself in the toy's place; would you be so much opposed to mercy under such circumstances also?"

The Magistrate won his point at last, and young Wilson left the courtroom free, after receiving a long admonition from the Magistrate.

TO ENDOW BOB WOMACK.

Cripple Creek's Discoverer Will Be Cared For by the Pioneers' Society.

DENVER, Col., July 25,-Bob Womack, the discoverer of Cripple Creek Camp, which brought fortunes to scores of people, but failed to do anything for him, is not to be forgotten. pioneers' society has been organized, with the express purpose of arranging for the endowment of the old prospector with a fortune of \$80,000

Bob Womack was a cowboy in 1877. His father owned a ranch at Cripple Creek. Bob worked for his father. One day he was wandering over the fields in a spot that afterward came to be known as Poverty Gulch, and he saw what he supposed to be free gold on some loat or drift rock on the bank of Cripple Creek. When he got to his father's cabin he wrote to two friends at Clear Creek who were experienced prospectors and asked them to come up and examine the country. They came, looked about for a time and then pronounced the country worthless. Bob Womack was disappointed. He was no miner, but he was sure that he had discovered a gold field and he stuck to it. About a year later he ran across a big rock sticking out of one side of Poverty Guich, and it looked to him as if it contained free gold. He knocked off a piece of it, and when he went to Denver next time he took it to an assaver, who told him it returned \$200 gold to the ton. He sent for his two Clear Creek friends again and told them what he had learned. They made another investigation, and concluded that the rock was a "pudding," which means that it was put there by somebody who wanted to "sait" a claim and sell it.

Womack was not satisfied. He told his friends that if they would prospect all about the ranch he would board them free all summer, but they told him it would be a waste of time and refused to stay. Womack wouldn't give up the idea that he had found free gold. His father sold the ranch and the family moved. Bob told everybody that gold was there. Finally he made a number of prospectors believe him and they made a thorough examination of the property and the great goldfields of Crippie Creek were opened. This was almost fifteen years after Bob Womack's first discovery. Womack got practically nothing out of his find, but if it hadn't been for his persistency the goldfields might still be simply grazing ground for cattle. about for a time and then pronounced the country worthless. Bob Womack was disap-

CADETS' TENTS SEARCHED. Stolen Powder Besides Contraband Lux-

urles Found at West Point. WEST POINT, July 25 .- The corps of cadets were somewhat surprised last night after the parade in camp was over because they did not get the customary order "Rest," but the reason was made clear to them when they saw an officer and half a dozen members of the guard

making a search of the camp. Every tent floor was ripped up and every locker examined. The officer's efforts were rewarded when he came to Company A by find-ing neatly stowed away beneath a tent floor two bags of powder such as is used to fire the morning gun. The guns of the light battery have been fired off lately at unusual hours and the authorities have been at a loss to know where the animunition came from. The Ordnance Department furnishes each day two bags of powder for living the morning and the evening gun. This is placed in the guard tent, and no one is supposed to interfere with it. When the guard went of fre the gur, the other morning they rammed into it what they supposed was the regulation charge. After snapping a dozen friction primers in a vain endeavor to explode the powder they made an investigation and found that what they supposed to be powder was only a harmless bag of granulated sugar. This set the authorities thinking, and they determined to make a closs search of the camp.

Besides the powder they found a small cartical of jam, erackers, cheese, cigarettes, eigars and plug tobacco. The cadets in whose possession these articles were found will have to explain how they came by them. the authorities have been at a loss to know

OCTOPUS INVADES TEXAS.

The Attorney-General Girds Himself for a Mighty Battle with It.

Austin, Tex., July 25 .- A "giant octopus," n the shape of the Continental Cotton Oil Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000 and headquarters in New York city, has had the hardibood to enter Texas in open conflict with the exacting Anti-Trust law of this State. According to advices received by the Attorney-General's department here to-day this company is formed by the consolidation of six of the principal cotton oil companies of Texas, those that have entered the combeing as follows: Jackson Cotton oil Company, Ladonia Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie Cotton Oil Company, Contral Texas Cotton Oil Company, Contral Texas Cotton Oil Company, Corsiena Cotton Oil Company and the Paris Oil and Cotton Company C. L. Rathbous of New York city is President of the consolidated company; H. L. Scales of Corsicana, Tex., is Vice-Pesident; J. J. Culberson of Paris, Tex., Secretary and Trensurer.

As soon as further details of this consolidation are obtained by Attorney-General Smith be will institute quo warranto proceedings. tion are obtained by Attorney-General Smith he will institute quo warranto proceedings against each of the companies entering into the deal for forfeiture of their charters, ap-pointment of receivers and penalties for viola-tion of the Anti-Trust law.

REFORM IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Purposes of an Association of Women Just Incorporated at Albany.

Albany, July 25.—Jean T. Milholland, Mary Moore Tilton and Helen Kinne of New York city; Annie Dewey and Mrs. Melvil Dewey of Albany: Caroline E. Jenkins of Newburg and Linda Hull Larned of Syracuse are the directors of the New York State Household E'co. nomic Association of New York city, which was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. The objects of the association are to awaken the public mind to the importance of awaken the public mind to the importance of establishing bureaus of information where there can be an exchange of wants and needs between employer and employed in every department of home and social life; to promote a more scientific knowledge of the care of children and of the economic and hygienic value of foods, fuel and clothing, and a more intelligent understanding of correct plumbing and drainage in homes, as well as the need for pure water and good light in a sanitarily built house; to secure skilled labor in every department in homes and to organize schools of household science and service.